

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE
AND LAND APPLY/TRANSFER/LANDFILL SEWAGE SLUDGE (BIOSOLIDS)
UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq., as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the "Act",

City of Meridian
Wastewater Treatment Plant
33 East Idaho Avenue
Meridian, Idaho 83642

is authorized to discharge effluent from Outfall 001 to Five Mile Creek, from Outfall 002 to the Boise River, in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein, and is authorized to Land Apply/Transfer/Landfill Biosolids, in accordance with application sites, specific limitations, monitoring requirements, management practices, and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective November 2, 1999

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, November 2, 2004

Signed this 30th day of September

/s/ Randall F. Smith
Randall F. Smith
Director, Office of Water Region 10
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Sheet--Issuance and Expiration Dates

I.	SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	4
A.	Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001	4
B.	Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 002	6
C.	Additional Monitoring Requirements for Outfalls 001 and 002	8
D.	Ambient Monitoring Requirements	10
E.	Whole Effluent Toxicity Monitoring	13
F.	Pretreatment	15
G.	Sludge Management Requirements:	15
H.	Quality Assurance Requirements	19
I.	Definitions.	20
II.	MONITORING, RECORDING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	23
A.	Representative Sampling.	23
B.	Monitoring Procedures.	23
C.	Reporting of Monitoring Results.	23
D.	Additional Monitoring by the Permittee	23
E.	Records Contents	23
F.	Retention of Records	24
G.	Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting	24
H.	Other Noncompliance Reporting	25
I.	Inspection and Entry	25
III.	COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES	26
A.	Duty to Comply	26
B.	Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions	26
C.	Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense	27
D.	Duty to Mitigate	27
E.	Proper Operation and Maintenance	27
F.	Removed Substances	27
G.	Bypass of Treatment Facilities	27
H.	Upset Conditions	28
IV.	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	29
A.	Notice of New Introduction of Pollutants	29
B.	Control of Undesirable Pollutants	29
C.	Requirements for Industrial Users	29

D.	Planned Changes	29
E.	Anticipated Noncompliance	30
F.	Permit Actions	30
G.	Duty to Reapply	30
H.	Duty to Provide Information	30
I.	Other Information	30
J.	Signatory Requirements	30
K.	Availability of Reports	31
L.	Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability	31
M.	Property Rights	31
N.	Severability.	31
O.	Transfers	31
P.	State Laws	32
Q.	Reopener Provision	32

APPENDIX A. Part 503 Regulations

APPENDIX B. Land Application Sites

I. SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit the permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater from Outfall 001 to Five Mile Creek, and from Outfall 002 to the Boise River provided the combined discharge from Outfalls 001 and 002 does not exceed 7.0 mgd, and the discharge meets the limitations and monitoring requirements set forth herein.

This permit does not authorize the discharge of any waste streams, including spills and other unintentional or non-routine discharges of pollutants, that are not part of the normal operation of the facility as disclosed in the permit application.

A. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001

1. For Outfall 001, the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in Table 1 shall apply.

TABLE 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Daily Maximum Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	---	---	---	Effluent	Continuous	Recording
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) Dilution ratio ¹ : < 4:1	10 mg/l	20 mg/l	---	Influent and Effluent	2/week	grab composite
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) Dilution ratio ¹ : \$ 4:1	20 mg/l	30 mg/l	---	Influent and Effluent	2/week	grab composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	---	Influent and Effluent	2/week	grab composite
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ²	100/100 ml	200/100 ml	800/100 ml	Effluent	5/week	grab
E. Coli Bacteria ³	---	---	---	Effluent	5/week	grab
Total Ammonia as N ⁴ , mg/L	---	---	---	Effluent	2/ week	grab composite

Footnote:

1. Dilution ratio is the ratio of Five Mile Creek flow, upstream of the Meridian facility to effluent flow from Outfall 001.
2. The average monthly fecal coliform count must not exceed a geometric mean of 100/100 ml based on a minimum of five (5) samples per month. The average weekly fecal coliform count shall not exceed a geometric mean of 200/100 ml based on a minimum of five (5) samples per week.
3. Monitoring for E. Coli shall start four (4) years from the effective date of the permit and continue for one year. Analytical results do not need to be reported on the DMR, but shall be retained on site. Sampling results for the first six months of monitoring shall be submitted to EPA with the Permittee's next permit application which is due 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.
4. Analytical results for total ammonia do not need to be reported on the DMR, but shall be retained on site. Sampling results shall be submitted to EPA with the Permittee's next permit application which is due 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

2. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam, other than trace amounts, to Five Mile Creek.
3. The pH range of each effluent sample from Outfall 001 shall be between 6.5 - 9.0 standard units. The permittee shall monitor for pH five (5) times per week. Sample analysis shall be conducted on a grab sample from the effluent.
4. 85% Removal Requirements for BOD₅ and TSS: For any month, the monthly average effluent concentration shall not exceed 15 percent of the monthly average influent concentration.

Percent removal of BOD₅ and TSS shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). For each parameter, the monthly average percent removal shall be calculated from the arithmetic mean of the influent values and the arithmetic mean of the effluent values for that month. Influent and effluent samples shall be taken over approximately the same time period.

5. At a minimum, the dissolved oxygen concentration of each effluent sample shall be 6 mg/L. The permittee shall monitor for dissolved oxygen five (5) times per week. Sample analysis shall be conducted on a grab sample from the effluent.
6. If there is no discharge from Outfall 001 during the month, the permittee shall report "no discharge" on the Discharge Monitoring Report for Outfall 001.
7. Temperature Monitoring Requirements: Once per month the effluent temperature shall be measured hourly for a twenty-four (24) hour period. Monitoring shall be concurrent with the Temperature Monitoring Requirements in section I.D.7, and shall be conducted for a period of two years. The monitoring results shall be submitted with the permittee's DMR for that month.

B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 002

- For Outfall 002, the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements in Table 3 shall apply.

TABLE 3: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 002

PARAMETER	EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS ¹		
	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Daily Maximum Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	---	---	---	Effluent	Continuous	Recording
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	—	Influent and Effluent	2/week	grab composite
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30 mg/l	45 mg/l	---	Influent and Effluent	2/week	grab composite
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ¹ May 1 - September 30	50/100 ml	100/100 ml	500/100 ml	Effluent	5/week	grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ¹ October 1 - April 30	100/100 ml	200/100 ml	800/100 ml	Effluent	5/week	grab
E. Coli Bacteria ²	---	---	---	Effluent	5/week	grab
Total Ammonia as N ³ , mg/L	—	---	---	Effluent	2/ week	grab composite

Footnote:

- Between May 1 and September 30: the average monthly fecal coliform count must not exceed a geometric mean of 50/100 ml based on a minimum of five (5) samples per month. The average weekly fecal coliform count shall not exceed a geometric mean of 100/100 ml based on a minimum of five (5) samples per week. Between October 1 and March 31: the average monthly fecal coliform count must not exceed a geometric mean of 100/100 ml based on a minimum of five (5) samples per month. The average weekly fecal coliform count shall not exceed a geometric mean of 200/100 ml based on a minimum of five (5) samples per week.
- Monitoring for E. Coli shall start four (4) years from the effective date of the permit and continue for one year. Analytical results do not need to be reported on the DMR, but shall be retained on site. Sampling results for the first six months of monitoring shall be submitted to EPA with the Permittee's next permit application.
- Results for the analysis of total ammonia do not need to be reported on the DMR, but shall be retained on site. Sampling results shall be submitted to EPA with the Permittee's next permit application.

- There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam, other than trace amounts, to the Boise River.
- The pH range of each effluent sample from Outfall 002 shall be between 6.5 - 9.0 standard units. The permittee shall monitor for pH five (5) times per week. Sample analysis shall be conducted on a grab sample from the effluent.
- 85% Removal Requirements for BOD₅ and TSS: For any month, the monthly average effluent concentration shall not exceed 15 percent of the monthly average influent concentration.

Percent removal of BOD₅ and TSS shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). For each parameter, the monthly average percent removal shall be calculated from the arithmetic mean of the influent values and the arithmetic mean of the effluent values for that month. Influent and effluent samples shall be taken over approximately the same time period.

5. At a minimum, the dissolved oxygen concentration of each effluent sample shall be 75% saturation. The permittee shall monitor for dissolved oxygen five (5) times per week. Sample analysis shall be conducted on a grab sample from the effluent.
6. If there is no discharge from Outfall 002 during the month, the permittee shall report "no discharge" on the Discharge Monitoring Report for Outfall 002.

C. Additional Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001 and 002

1. The permittee shall monitor Outfalls 001 and 002 for the parameters listed in Table 4. Monitoring for all parameters shall start 150 days after the effective date of the permit. The permittee may monitor the final effluent prior to discharging through Outfalls 001 and 002 so that one set of sampling results may be used for both outfalls.

TABLE 4: Effluent Monitoring Requirements for Outfalls 001 and 002

Parameter	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Method Detection Limit ¹
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, mg/L	1/week	grab composite	---
Nitrate-Nitrite, mg/L	1/week	grab composite	---
Total Phosphorus, mg/L	1/week	grab composite	---
Ortho-Phosphate, mg/L	1/week	grab composite	---
Turbidity, NTU	1/week	grab composite	---
Temperature, EC	1/week	grab	---
Hardness, mg/L as CaCO ₃	1/month	grab composite	---
Cadmium, µg/L	1/month	grab composite	0.5 µg/L
Copper, µg/L	1/month	grab composite	8.0 µg/L
Total Chromium ² , µg/L	1/month	grab composite	4.0 µg/L
WAD Cyanide, µg/L	1/month	grab	10.0 µg/L
Lead, µg/L	1/month	grab composite	0.6 µg/L
Mercury, µg/L	1/month	grab composite	0.2 µg/L
Silver, µg/L	1/month	grab composite	0.1 µg/L
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At a minimum, analytical detection limits shall achieve the method detection limits listed. The permittee may request less restrictive method detection limits for monitoring. The request shall be submitted to EPA in writing, and is subject to EPA approval. 2. If sampling shows that total chromium concentrations exceed 11 µg/L, the facility should consider monitoring for chromium VI. 			

2. Total kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, total phosphorus, and ortho phosphate shall be monitored for a 2 year period. The sampling frequency for total kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, total phosphorus and ortho phosphate shall be 1/week for one year. After 1 year the sampling frequency for these parameters may be reduced to either bi-weekly or monthly, if the data collected in the first year meets the following conditions:
 - Bi-weekly monitoring: After one year of weekly monitoring, the permittee may monitor the parameters listed above on a bi-weekly frequency during the second year of monitoring if, using a Student's t-test for equality of

means, no statistically significant difference can be demonstrated between the arithmetic average of the weekly data during the first year and the arithmetic average of a bi-weekly subset (representing all twelve months) of the data collected during the first year, or

- Monthly Monitoring: After one year of weekly monitoring, the permittee may monitor the parameters listed above on a monthly frequency during the second year of monitoring if, using a Student's t-test for equality of means, no statistically significant difference can be demonstrated between the arithmetic average of the weekly data during the first year and the arithmetic average of a monthly subset (representing all twelve months) of the data collected during the first year.

The permittee shall notify EPA and IDEQ of the results of the students T-test and the resulting frequency the permittee will be sampling during the second year. Notification shall be in writing and submitted to the addresses listed in Part II.C. of this permit.

3. Hardness, cadmium, copper, WAD cyanide, total chromium, lead, mercury, and silver shall be monitored for a period of 18 months. With the exception of mercury, metals shall be analyzed as total recoverable. Mercury shall be analyzed as total. Cyanide shall be analyzed as weak acid dissociable.
4. Weekly temperature samples shall be taken between 4 P.M. and 6 P.M..
5. Results of the effluent monitoring for total kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, total phosphorus, ortho-phosphate, turbidity, and temperature shall be compiled and submitted to EPA and IDEQ no later than 36 months after the effective date of the permit. Results of the effluent monitoring for hardness, cadmium, total chromium, WAD cyanide, lead, mercury, and silver shall be submitted to EPA with the Permittee's next permit application which is due 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

D. Ambient Monitoring Requirements

The permittee shall implement an ambient monitoring program. Ambient monitoring shall start 150 days after the effective date of the permit. Monitoring for hardness, WAD cyanide and metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, and silver) shall continue for a period of 18 months, monitoring for other parameters shall continue for 24 months. The program shall meet the following requirements:

1. Monitoring stations shall be located as follows:
 - Five Mile Creek Monitoring Stations
 - C above the influence of the facility's discharge, and
 - C below the facility's discharge, at a point where the effluent and Five Mile Creek are completely mixed.
 - Boise River Monitoring Stations
 - C above the influence of the facility's discharge, and
 - C below the facility's discharge, at a point where the effluent and the Boise River are completely mixed.
2. Monitoring stations shall be approved by the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) and EPA.
3. To the extent practicable, ambient sample collection shall occur on the same day as effluent sample collection.
4. Ambient samples, except flow, shall be grab samples.
5. Results of the ambient monitoring for total kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrate-nitrite, total phosphorus, ortho-phosphate, turbidity, temperature, total ammonia, and TSS shall be compiled and submitted to EPA and IDEQ no later than 36 months after the effective date of the permit. Results of the ambient monitoring for hardness, cadmium, total chromium, WAD cyanide, lead, mercury, silver, total ammonia, dissolved oxygen, TSS, and flow shall be submitted to EPA with the Permittee's next permit application which is due 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

6. Ambient sampling shall be as follows:

TABLE 5: Ambient Sampling Requirements

Parameter	Five Mile Creek Sampling Frequency		Boise River Sampling Frequency	
	Upstream	Downstream	Upstream	Downstream
Flow ¹ , mgd	1/week	-----		-----
BOD ₅ , mg/L	1/week	-----		-----
TSS, mg/L	1/week	-----	1/week	-----
Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L	1/week	-----	-----	-----
Total Phosphorus ² , mg/L	1/week	1/week	1/week	1/week
Ortho-phosphate ² , mg/L	1/week	1/week	1/week	1/week
Total Ammonia as N ² , mg/L	1/week	1/week	1/week	1/week
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen ² , mg/L	1/week	1/week	1/week	1/week
Nitrate-Nitrite ² , mg/L	1/week	1/week	1/week	1/week
Temperature ³ , EC	1/week	1/week	1/week	1/week
pH, standard units	1/week	1/week	1/week	1/week
Turbidity, NTU	1/week	1/week	1/week	1/week
Hardness as CaCO ₃ , mg/L	1/month	1/month	1/month	1/month
Cadmium ⁴ , µg/L	1/month	-----	1/month	-----
Total Chromium ⁴ , µg/L	1/month	-----	1/month	-----
Copper ⁴ , µg/L	1/month	-----	1/month	-----
WAD Cyanide ⁴ , µg/L	1/month	-----	1/month	-----
Lead ⁴ , µg/L	1/month	-----	1/month	-----
Mercury ⁴ , µg/L	1/month	-----	1/month	-----
Silver ⁴ , µg/L	1/month	-----	1/month	-----
Footnotes:				
1. The flow rate shall be measured as near as practical to the time that other ambient parameters are sampled.				
2. Sampling frequency for these parameters shall be 1/week for the first year. After the first year of monitoring the sampling may be decreased provided the requirements of Section I.C.2. are met.				
3. Weekly temperature samples shall be taken between 4 PM and 6 PM.				
4. Cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, and silver shall be analyzed as dissolved. Mercury shall be analyzed as total. Cyanide shall be analyzed as weak acid dissociable. At a minimum, analytical methods should achieve the method detection limits listed in Table 4 of Section I.C.				

7. Temperature Monitoring Requirements for Five Mile Creek and the Boise River:
Once per month the upstream and downstream ambient temperature shall be

measured hourly for a twenty-four (24) hour period. Monitoring shall be concurrent with the twenty-four hour effluent temperature monitoring requirements, and shall occur upstream and downstream of the outfall. Concurrent sampling need only occur at the receiving water that effluent is being discharged to. The permittee may monitor the receiving water to which the discharge is not occurring on the day following the day of concurrent effluent sampling. Monitoring results shall be submitted with the permittee's DMR for that month.

E. Whole Effluent Toxicity Monitoring

Toxicity tests shall be performed semi-annually for the first two years of the permit and annually thereafter. WET testing shall continue for 5 years after the effective date of the permit.

Semi-annual testing: Shall occur once during the period from April 1 through October 31, and once during the period from November 1 through March 31.

Annual testing: The time period for annual testing shall alternate each year between November 1 through March 31, and April 1 through October 31.

1. Test Species and Methods:

- a. The permittee shall conduct short-term tests with the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (survival and reproduction test), and the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (larval survival and growth test).
- b. The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Third Edition, EPA/600-4-91-002, July 1994.

2. Quality Assurance

- a. A series of five dilutions and a control shall be tested. The dilution series shall include 100 percent, 75 percent, 44 percent, 11 percent and 6 percent.
- b. If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with reference toxicants shall be conducted. Where organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient.
- c. If either the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manual, then the permittee must re-sample and re-test as soon as possible.
- d. Reference toxicant test shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity test (i.e., same test duration, etc.).
- e. Control and dilution water should be laboratory water as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control, using culture water shall also be used.
- f. Chemical testing for the parameters listed in Part I.A.1 and I.C.1 of this permit shall be performed on a split sample collected for WET testing. To the extent that the timing of sample collection coincides with that of the

sampling required in Part I.A.1. of this permit, chemical analysis of the split sample will fulfill the requirements of Part I.A.1 and I.C.1.

3. Reporting:

- a. Results of toxicity tests shall be reported as the IC₂₅.

Results of toxicity tests conducted during the April 1 through October 31 period shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for December. Results of toxicity tests conducted during the November 1 through March 31 period shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for May. The full report (see I.E.3.b.) shall also be submitted along with the DMR.

- b. The full report shall consist of : (1) the toxicity test results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the flow rate at the time of sample collection; and (5) the results of the effluent analysis for chemical parameters required for the outfall as defined in Part I.A.1. and I.C.1 of the permit.

- c. Test results for chronic tests shall be reported according to the chapter on Report Preparation found in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Third Edition, EPA/600-4-91-002, July 1994.

F. Pretreatment Requirements

The permittee is required to:

1. Enforce the provisions of its sewer pretreatment ordinance.
2. Notify EPA within 30 days of the date upon which it becomes aware of a Categorical Industrial User discharging to its system or applying to discharge to its system. Categorical industrial users are those users subject to the requirements of the pretreatment standards in 40 CFR 405 - 471. Notification shall be sent to:
Pretreatment Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, OW-130
Seattle, WA 98101
3. Conduct and submit to the EPA Pretreatment Coordinator a summary of an industrial user survey six months before the expiration of this permit.

G. Sludge (Biosolids) Management Requirements

1. The Permittee shall comply with existing federal and state regulations that apply to biosolids use/disposal practices. Additionally, the Permittee shall ensure that the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 503 are met when the biosolids is used or disposed (refer to Appendix A).
2. The Permittee shall handle and dispose of biosolids so the public health and the environment are protected from any reasonably anticipated adverse effects due to toxic pollutants that may be present.
3. The Permittee shall ensure pollutants from the biosolids do not reach surface waters of the United States.
4. When the Permittee's biosolids are applied to the land, the Permittee is considered the "person who applies biosolids" for the purposes of determining compliance with the permit and compliance with the 40 CFR §503, except when the permittee transfers their biosolids to a processing facility that derives a material from the biosolids.
5. Class A or B biosolids applied to the land shall, at a minimum, meet the requirements in Table 6.

TABLE 6: Requirements for Biosolids Applied to Land

Disposal Method	Product	Requirements
Land Application	Class A biosolids only	1. Pollutants: C Ceiling Concentrations 503.13(a)(1) C Monthly Average Concentrations 503.13(a)(2)(ii) ¹ 2. Pathogens: C 40 CFR 503.32(a) ² 3. Vector Control: C 40 CFR 503.33(b)(1), and (2) ³
Land Application	Class B biosolids only	1. Pollutants: C Ceiling Concentrations 503.13(a)(1) C Monthly Average Concentrations 503.13(a)(2)(ii) ¹ 2. Pathogens: C 40 CFR 503.32(b)(2) ² 3. Vector Control: C 40 CFR 503.33(b)(1),and (2) ³
Give Away Biosolids in Bulk (not bagged)	Class A biosolids only	1. Pollutants C Ceiling Concentrations 503.13(a)(1) C Monthly Average Concentrations 503.13(a)(2)(ii) ¹ 2. Pathogens: C 40 CFR 503.32(a) ² 3. Vector Control: C 40 CFR 503.33(b)(1) ³
1. The Permittee may use 40 CFR 503.13(a)(2)(i), Cumulative Loading Rates. The Permittee must notify EPA, in writing, 30 days prior to switching methods (see Section II.C. for address). 2. The Permittee shall notify EPA and the state DEQ 30 days prior to using a Class A pathogen reduction method (see Section II.C. for address). Notification shall include the pathogen reduction method the Permittee intends to use. If the Permittee subsequently intends to use an alternate method, the EPA and the state DEQ must be notified at least 30 days prior to its use. Notification shall include a demonstration of the facility's ability to measure compliance with the alternative option. The city may begin using the new alternative 30 days after submittal of a complete process description unless notified otherwise by EPA. 3. There are additional pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction alternatives available in 40 CFR 503.32(b) and 40 CFR 503.33. If the Permittee intends to use one of these alternatives, the EPA and the state DEQ must be notified at least 30 days prior to its use (see Section II.C. for address). Notification shall include a demonstration of the facility's ability to measure compliance with the alternative option. The city may begin using the new alternative 30 days after submittal of a complete process description unless notified otherwise by EPA.		

6. Biosolids may be distributed in the specific land application areas identified in Appendix B. Additional land application sites may be developed within the

boundaries of Ada County, Canyon County, Elmore County and Payette County provided the following conditions are met;

- a) An individual site plan shall be submitted to EPA 30 days prior to land applying biosolids to the new site. The site plan shall provide information on the site conditions and on the intended disposal practices at the site. The site plan shall be prepared in accordance with the General Land Application Plan.
- b) The Permittee shall evaluate each new site for endangered species habitat(s), and report the findings in the individual site plan. The Permittee shall contact the appropriate agencies to determine if endangered species are present at a proposed new site. If the Permittee finds that endangered species are present an evaluation shall be conducted by a qualified biologist and/or botanist. The Permittee shall notify EPA immediately if any habitat is found. Biosolids shall not be applied to land with endangered species habitat without written approval from EPA.
- c) Prior to land applying biosolids at a new site, the Permittee shall notify interested parties by publishing a notice in the newspaper, and/or by mailing or delivering information packets to each interested party. Newspaper notices shall (1) direct readers to obtain copies of the site plan from the Permittee or its representative, and (2) direct commenters to send their comments on the new land application site to:
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Sixth Avenue, OW-130
Seattle, WA 98103

Information packets shall include a copy of the site plan.

At a minimum, interested parties shall include: (1) Land owners and occupants of any land adjacent to or abutting the new land application site; (2) The local USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service; (3) The State Agricultural Extension Service; and (4) The local Soil Conservation District;

7. Any modification to the General Land Application Plan must be reviewed and approved by the state DEQ.
8. Biosolids from the Meridian Wastewater Treatment Facility may be sent to a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) provided the biosolids are non-hazardous, and do not contain "free liquids" as defined by EPA test method 9095 in *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes Physical/Chemical Methods* (EPA Pub.No. SW-846).
9. The Permittee may transfer biosolids from the Meridian Wastewater Treatment

Facility to a processing facility that derives a material from the biosolids, provided the processing facility complies with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 503. The Permittee shall take reasonable steps to ensure they are transferring their biosolids to a facility that operates in compliance with the applicable provisions of 40 CFR 503. Steps taken shall be documented and made available to EPA upon request. The Permittee shall provide the processing facility with information necessary to comply with 40 CFR 503 Subparts A, B, and D.

10. The Permittee may receive biosolids from other facilities provided the Meridian Wastewater Treatment Facility has the capacity to handle additional biosolids.
11. The Permittee may distribute Class A or B biosolids in crop trials of two acres or less. Crop trials may occur outside the land application sites listed in Appendix B. Notification of planned crop trials shall be sent to (1) the Environmental Protection Agency, Idaho Operations Office (2) the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, Southwest Idaho Regional Office, if required by the state, and (3) to the office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture closest to the crop trial site. Crop trials shall comply with all other requirements of the federal regulations at 40 CFR 503, and the other requirements of this permit.
12. The Permittee shall collect and analyze samples of biosolids that are applied to the land as follows:
 - a. The samples shall be representative of the variability in biosolids quality considering location, season, processing, and handling;
 - b. At a minimum, the biosolids shall be sampled in accordance with 40 CFR 503.16, but often enough to represent biosolids quality;
 - c. Samples shall be analyzed for the parameters listed in 40 CFR 503.13; and
 - d. Analytical protocols shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 503.8.
13. The Permittee shall submit a report to EPA on February 19 of each year that includes the following information:
 - a. if the biosolids from the facility were stockpiled (no use or disposal), transferred to another facility, disposed in the municipal solid waste landfill unit, and/or land applied during the previous year;
 - b. if the biosolids were received from another facility during the previous year;
 - c. the location(s) biosolids was used or disposed (if applicable); and
 - d. if the permittee land applied biosolids, provide the following information:

- C the concentration in the sewage biosolids of each pollutant listed in 40 CFR 503.13;
- C a description of how one of the vector attraction requirements in 40 CFR 503.33(b)(1) through (b)(8) is met;
- C a description of how the pathogen requirements in 40 CFR 503.32 are met;
- C the appropriate certification statement from 40 CFR 503.17.
- C statement that applicators certifications under 40 CFR 503.17 were completed for all sites;
- C units for reported concentrations;
- C dry weight concentrations;
- C number of samples collected during the monitoring period;
- C number of excursions during the monitoring period;
- C sample collection techniques; and
- C analytical methods used

H. Quality Assurance Requirements

1. The permittee shall develop a Quality Assurance Plan for all monitoring requirements identified in the permit (ambient, influent, effluent, biosolids monitoring). The primary purpose of the Quality Assurance Plan shall be to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee shall use the EPA approved quality assurance, quality control, and chain-of-custody procedures described in:
 - 1) *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans*, EPA QA/R-5 EPA, and
 - 2) *Guidance on Quality Assurance Project Plans*, EPA QA/G-5 .

The following references may be helpful in preparing the Quality Assurance Plan for this permit:

- 1) *The Volunteer Monitors Guide to Quality Assurance Project Plans* EPA 841-B-96-003, September 1996,
 - 2) *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels, 1995*, EPA-821-R-95-034, and
 - 3) *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Sampling Ambient and Effluent Waters for Trace Metals*, EPA-821-V-97-001.
3. The plan shall be submitted to EPA within 120 days of the effective date of this NPDES permit. The plan shall be implemented within 150 days of the effective date of this NPDES permit.
 4. At a minimum the plan shall include the following:

- C Sampling techniques (field blanks, replicates, duplicates, control samples, etc).
 - C Sampling preservation methods.
 - C Sampling shipment procedures.
 - C Instrument calibration procedures and preventive maintenance (frequency, standard, spare parts).
 - C Qualification and training of personnel.
 - C Analytical methods (including quality control checks, quantification/detection levels).
 - C Analytical test method that will be used to achieve the method detection limits in Section I.B.5.
5. Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories, used by or proposed to be used by the permittee, shall be specified in the Quality Assurance Plan.

I. Definitions.

1. "Agronomic rate" is the whole sludge (biosolids) application rate (dry weight basis) designed: (1) to provide the amount of nitrogen needed by the food crop, feed crop, fiber crop, cover crop, or vegetation grown on the land; and (2) to minimize the amount of nitrogen in the sewage sludge (biosolids) that passes below the root zone of the crop or vegetation grown on the land to the ground water.
2. "Annual Average" means the sum all values reported in a twelve month period divided by the number of values.
3. "Application Site or Land Application Site" means all contiguous areas of a users' property intended for biosolids application.
4. "Average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.
5. "Average weekly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week.
6. "Biosolids" means any sewage sludge or material derived from sewage sludge
7. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
8. "Chronic toxicity" measures a sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction)

to experimental test organisms exposed to effluent or ambient water compared to that of the control organism.

9. "Crop trial" means applying biosolids as a soil amendment on an area of land two (2) acres or less for the purpose of developing appropriate agricultural practices .
10. "Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
11. A "grab" sample, for monitoring requirements, is a single "dip and take" sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short a period of time at a representative point anywhere in wastewater treatment or biosolids land application processes, as is feasible.
12. "General Land Application Plan (GLAP)", for the purposes of this permit, means the amended sludge permit application submitted by the City of Nampa, received by EPA on April 19, 1999.
13. A "grab composite" sample shall mean a mixture of not less than 6 discrete aliquots collected over an 18 hour period. Each aliquot shall be a grab sample of not less than 100 ml and shall be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.
14. "Interim Minimum Level" is calculated when a method-specified ML does not exist. It is equal to 3.18 times the method-specified method detection limit rounded to the nearest multiple of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, etc.
15. "Land Application" is the spraying or spreading of biosolids onto the land surface; the injection of biosolids below the land surface; or the incorporation of biosolids into the land so that the biosolids can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil. Land application includes distribution and marketing (i.e., the selling or giving away of the biosolids).
16. "Local Limits" are specific limits to implement the general and specific prohibitions in 40 CFR 403.5 (a) and (b).
17. "Maximum daily discharge limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
18. "Minimum Level" (ML) is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the

concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. Quantifying measurements below the ML requires extrapolation of the calibration relationship below the range of data used to establish the calibration. Such an extrapolation is not a preferred practice and leads to greater uncertainty in the quantitative result.

19. “No Observed Effect Concentration” (NOEC) is the highest concentration of toxicant to which organisms are exposed in a full life-cycle or partial life-cycle test, that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of toxicant in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
20. “Pathogen” means an organism that is capable of producing an infection or disease in a susceptible host.
21. “Pollutant” for the purposes of this permit is an organic substance, an inorganic substance, a combination of organic and inorganic substances, or pathogenic organisms that, after discharge and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into an organism either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through the food-chain, could, on the basis of information available to the Administrator of EPA, cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physiological malfunctions (including malfunction in reproduction), or physical deformations in either organisms or offspring of the organisms.
22. “Runoff” is rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains overland on any part of a land surface and runs off of the land surface.
23. “Sewage Sludge” means solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage and/or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial waste of a liquid nature in a Treatment Works. Sewage sludge (biosolids) includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from biosolids. Biosolids does not include ash generated during the incineration of biosolids or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a Treatment Works. These must be disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR 258.
24. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
25. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and

temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

26. “Vector Attraction” is the characteristic of biosolids that attracts rodents, flies, mosquitos or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents.

II. MONITORING, RECORDING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Representative Sampling.

1. Effluent samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements established under Part I shall be collected from the effluent stream prior to discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.
2. Biosolids samples used to measure compliance with Part I of this permit shall be collected at location representative of the quality of biosolids generated at the treatment works and immediately prior to land application.

B. Monitoring Procedures. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

C. Reporting of Monitoring Results. Monitoring results shall be summarized each month on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1). The reports shall be submitted monthly and are to be postmarked by the 20th day of the following month. Legible copies of these, and all other reports, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of Part IV.J., Signatory Requirements, and submitted to the Director, Office of Water and the State agency at the following addresses:

original to: United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, OW-133
Seattle, Washington 98101
copy to: Idaho Division of Environmental Quality
1445 North Orchard
Boise, Idaho 83706

D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or Biosolids Report. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

E. Records Contents. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. The date(s) analyses were performed;
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. The results of such analyses.

F. Retention of Records. With the exception of biosolids, the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. All biosolids records shall be retained for a period of five years. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. Data collected on-site, copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports, and a copy of this NPDES permit must be maintained on-site five years or until the NPDES permit is reissued, whichever is longer.

G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.

1. The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone within 24 hours, to the NPDES Compliance Unit in Seattle, Washington at (206) 553-1846, from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
 - a. Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment;
 - b. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part III.G., Bypass of Treatment Facilities.);
 - c. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part III.H., Upset Conditions.); or
 - d. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit to be reported within 24 hours.
2. The following occurrences of noncompliance with biosolids requirements shall be reported by telephone to the EPA, Region 10, NPDES Compliance Unit in Seattle, Washington, by phone, (206) 553-1846 by the first workday (8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. PST) following the day the permittee became aware of the circumstances:
 - a. violation of any limits of 40 CFR 503.13, Table 1 (maximum individual sample) or Table 3 (monthly average);

- b. the pathogen limits;
 - c. the vector attraction reduction limits; or
 - d. the management practices for biosolids that has been land applied.
 3. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:
 - a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
 - d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
 4. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Unit in Seattle, Washington, by phone, (206) 553-1846.
 5. Reports shall be submitted to the addresses in Part II.C., Reporting of Monitoring Results.
- H. Other Noncompliance Reporting. Instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours shall be reported at the time that monitoring reports for Part II.C. are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part II.G.3.
- I. Inspection and Entry. The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit including, but not limited to, biosolids treatment, collection, storage facilities or area, transport vehicles and containers, and land application sites; and
 4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or

as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location including, but not limited to, digested biosolids before dewatering, dewatered biosolids, biosolids transfer or staging areas, any ground or surface waters at the land application sites, or biosolids, soils, or vegetation on the land application sites.

5. The permittee shall make the necessary arrangements with the landowner or leaseholder to obtain permission or clearance, so that the Director, or authorized representative thereof, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing their responsibilities.

III. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Duty to Comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.
 1. Civil Penalty. The Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act shall be subject to a civil penalty, not to exceed \$27,500 per day for each violation.
 2. Criminal Penalties:
 - a. Negligent Violations. The Act provides that any person who negligently violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act; or negligently introduces into a sewer system or into a publicly owned treatment works any pollutant or hazardous substance which such person knew or reasonably should have known could cause personal injury or property damage or, other than in compliance with all applicable federal, state, or local requirements or permits, which causes such treatment works to violate any effluent limitation or condition in a permit issued to the treatment works under Section 402 of this Act; shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or by both.
 - b. Knowing Violations. The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act; or knowingly introduces into a sewer system or into a publicly owned treatment works any pollutant or hazardous substance which such person knew or reasonably should have known could cause personal injury or property damage or, other than in compliance with all applicable federal, state, or local requirements or permits, which causes such treatment works to violate any effluent limitation or

condition in a permit issued to the treatment works under Section 402 of this Act; shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or by both.

- c. **Knowing Endangerment.** The Act provides that any person who knowingly violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction of violating this subparagraph, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000.
- d. **False Statements.** The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this Act or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this Act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both.

Except as provided in permit conditions in Part III.G., Bypass of Treatment Facilities and Part III.H., Upset Conditions, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee of the civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

- C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- D. Duty to Mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- E. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- F. Removed Substances. Collected screenings, grit, solids, biosolids, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering navigable waters.
- G. Bypass of Treatment Facilities:

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section.
2. Notice:
 - a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part II.H., Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting.
3. Prohibition of bypass.
 - a. Bypass is prohibited and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for a bypass, unless:
 - (1) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2 of this section.
 - b. The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 3.a. of this section.

H. Upset Conditions.

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph 2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish

the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part II.H., Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting; and
 - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part III.D., Duty to Mitigate.
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Notice of Introduction of New Pollutants. The permittee shall provide adequate notice to the Director, Office of Water of:
1. Any introduction of new pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.
 3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice shall include information on:
 - a. The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into such treatment works; and
 - b. Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from such publicly owned treatment works.
- B. Control of Undesirable Pollutants. Under no circumstances shall the permittee allow introduction of the following wastes into the waste treatment system:
1. Wastes which will create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;
 2. Wastes which will cause corrosive structural damage to the treatment works, but in no case, wastes with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is designed to accommodate such wastes;

3. Solid or viscous substances in amounts which cause obstructions to the flow in sewers, or interference with the proper operation of the treatment works;
 4. Wastewaters at a flow rate and/or pollutant discharge rate which is excessive over relatively short time periods so that there is a treatment process upset and subsequent loss of treatment efficiency; and
 5. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge of such volume or strength as to cause interference in the treatment works.
- C. Requirements for Industrial Users. The permittee shall require any industrial user of these treatment works to comply with any applicable requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Act, including any requirements established under 40 CFR Part 403.
- D. Planned Changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit.
- E. Anticipated Noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- F. Permit Actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- G. Duty to Reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The application should be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.
- H. Duty to Provide Information. The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- I. Other Information. When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.
- J. Signatory Requirements. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified.

1. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director, and
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph IV.J.2. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph IV.J.2. must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."
- K. Availability of Reports. Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the State water pollution control agency and the Director. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.
- L. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.
- M. Property Rights. The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or

any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state or local laws or regulations.

- N. Severability. The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.
- O. Transfers. This permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
1. The current permittee notifies the Director at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;
 2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and
 3. The Director does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 2 above.
- P. State Laws. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.
- Q. Reopener Provision.
1. This permit shall be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the CWA, as amended, if the effluent standard, limitation, or requirement so issued or approved:
 - a. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any condition in the permit; or
 - b. Controls any pollutant or disposal method not addressed in the permit.

The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the CWA then applicable.
 2. This permit may be reopened to adjust any effluent limitations if future water quality studies, waste load allocation determinations, or changes in water quality standards warrant the establishment of different requirements.

3. This permit may be reopened and modified to include the appropriate biosolids limitations (and compliance schedule, if necessary), management practices, other appropriate requirements to protect public health and the environment, or if there have been substantial changes (or such changes are planned) in biosolids use or disposal practices; applicable management practices or numerical limitations for pollutants in biosolids have been promulgated which are more stringent than the requirements in this permit; and/or it has been determined that the permittee's biosolids use or land application practices do not comply with existing applicable state or federal regulations.

APPENDIX A
Part 503 Regulations

1. Subpart A - General Provisions.

- 503.1 Purpose and applicability
- 503.2 Compliance period
- 503.3 Permits and direct enforceability
- 503.4 Relationship to other regulations
- 503.5 Additional or more stringent requirements
- 503.6 Exclusions
- 503.7 Requirement for a person who prepares sewage sludge
- 503.8 Sampling and analysis

2. Subpart B - Land Application.

Subpart B Requirements Applicable to Generators, Preparers, or Appliers*		
	Generator or Preparer	Applier
General requirements	503.12(d) 503.12(f) 503.12(g) 503.12(i)	503.12(a) 503.12(b) 503.12(e) 503.12(h) 503.12(j)
Pollutant limits	503.13(b)(1), (b)(3), or (b)(4)	503.13(b)(2)
Management practices	503.14(e)	503.14(a) 503.14(b) 503.14(c) 503.14(d)
Operational standards	503.15(a) pathogens 503.33(b)(1-8) vector attraction reduction	503.32(b)(5) site restrictions for Class B sewage sludge 503.33(b)(9 & 10) vector attraction reduction
Monitoring	503.16(a)	

Subpart B Requirements Applicable to Generators, Preparers, or Appliers*		
Recordkeeping	503.17(a)(1) exceptional quality sewage sludge 503.17(a)(2) exceptional quality sewage sludge derived material 503.17(a)(3)(i) sewage sludge subject to pollutant concentration limits, Class A, and vector attraction reduction in §503.33(b)(9) or §503.33(b)(10) 503.17(a)(4)(i) sewage sludge subject to pollutant concentration limits and Class B 503.17(a)(5)(i) sewage sludge subject to cumulative pollutant loading rates 503.179a)(6) sewage sludge subject to annual pollutant loading rates	503.17(a)(3)(ii) sewage sludge subject to pollutant concentration limits, Class A, and vector attraction reduction in §503.33(b)(9) or §503.33(b)(10) 503.17(a)(4)(ii) sewage sludge subject to pollutant concentration limits and Class B 503.17(a)(5)(ii) sewage sludge subject to cumulative loading rates
Reporting	503.18	503.18

3. Subpart D - Pathogens and Vector Attraction Reduction.

503.32 Pathogens, Sewage sludge
 503.33 Vector attraction reduction

APPENDIX B

